SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin School for the Blind

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.

Being Part of the Report of the State Board of Control.

MADISON, WIS.:
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1897.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
MADISON, WIS., November, 1896.

HON. WILLIAM H. UPHAM, Governor of Wisconsin:

In compliance with law, the State Board of Control of charitable, reformatory and penal institutions has the honor to present to you, for the use of the legislature, its third biennial report, for the two years ending September 30th, 1896.

In April, 1895, the legislature repealed the organic law by which the original Board of Control was created and by Chapter 202, Laws of 1895, made a new Board of five instead of six members. The method of auditing accounts was changed and the payment of bills was made directly from the state treasury instead of through the local treasurer of the state institutions as heretofore.

In compliance with this law, you appointed as members of the Board Hans B. Warner, for the five years' term; Richard Guenther, for four years; James E. Heg, for three years; Clarence Snyder, for two years, and Lemuel Ellsworth, for one year, Mr. Warner and Mr. Snyder having been members of the old Board.

The new Board organized on April 15th, 1895, by the election of Hans B. Warner as president and D. S. Comly, secretary.

On Tuesday morning, the 18th of August, 1896, the Board was plunged into deep grief on account of the death of President Warner, at his home in Ellsworth, after an illness of only

one week. The State Board of Control desires to record in these annals of the State its profound sense of loss in the death of Hans B. Warner. There are many good men in the State, and not a few able officials, but it is seldom that so wise, so true, so honest and capable a man finds his way into that very department of the public service for which he is especially adapted. He was considerate, courteous, sympathetic, but at the same time just and courageous. Suffering of every kind touched his heart, and he strove to alleviate it, but he was, above all, a practical man who lent himself to no visionary schemes. Under all the circumstances, the State Board of Control records its conviction that in the death of Hans B. Warner the State has suffered a greater loss than almost any other death could have inflicted, while the poor, the heavy laden and the imprisoned lost a friend who was always deeply interested in their welfare.

On August 31, 1896, Hon. William P. Lyon, of Madison, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Warner, and with this exception the personnel of the Board remains as when organized.

The State Board of Control has, as its first duty, the maintenance of the state reformatory, charitable and penal institutions, which are eight in number:

The State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota.

The Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

The State Prison at Waupun.

The School for the Deaf at Delavan.

The School for the Blind at Janesville.

The State Public School for Dependent Children at Sparta.

The Home for the Feeble-minded at Chippewa Falls.

Your Board has also supervision over all other charitable and correctional institutions, caring for crime, pauperism, disease and insanity. In a state so large as Wisconsin such institutions are necessarily numerous, and differ widely in accommodations and necessities. From a prison for hardened criminals to homes

for the aged and for orphans there is a wide range, within which every degree of suffering may be found. To govern so many state institutions, caring for every phase of human affliction, to advise those who have the management of all the other institutions referred to, so that the best methods shall be adopted for the care and treatment of every inmate, requires much anxious thought and no little study.

To visit and inspect the three semi-state institutions, the twenty-three county asylums for the chronic insane, the sixty-six county jails, the fifty poor-houses, the two-hundred and more village and city lock-ups, and all the private charitable institutions, has involved many thousands of miles of travel and has occupied much valuable time, that could far better have been spent by the Board in more thoroughly acquainting itself with the needs of Wisconsin, and its conditions and methods in comparison with those of other states, and in formulating such policies and changes as existing imperfections or omissions of the present charitable and correctional system of the state make important. The work of the Board is essentially one of education and demonstration. The Board desires to be thoroughly useful to the state. How then, can it accomplish this function to the best advantage. when it is compelled by law to spend a large portion of its time and energies in visiting little village lock-ups which are seldom used except as shelters for tramps?

The Board respectfully submits that this work, which is not without its peculiar importance, can be best done by an inspector appointed for the purpose, who should work under the direction of the Board and whose inspections should have the same force in law as if made by a member of the Board. We would therefore urge that the legislature authorize the Board to appoint an inspector of the minor charitable and penal institutions, at a salary not to exceed $1,500.00 a year and actual traveling expenses, such inspector to report to the Board and work wholly under its direction.

General Report of the Board.

In this connection we may state that for the first time in the history of the state, so far as can be learned, every institution of a charitable or correctional nature in Wisconsin has been visited by the Board during the past year: all of the twenty-three county asylums for the chronic insane have been visited each quarter, and other semi-state institutions as the law requires. We will refer to these institutions later.

The Board is directly responsible for the maintenance and management of the eight state institutions. It has been its endeavor to visit each one weekly, so that by careful inquiry into their needs, by a study of the sociological conditions and the economic questions involved in their conduct, by a comparison of them with similar charities in other states, these institutions, which have cost the people of Wisconsin so many dollars, might be brought fully up to the standard of the best thought and administration of the times. We believe that we speak wholly within the bounds of fact when we say that the state institutions of Wisconsin, in the kind and condition of buildings, in essential equipment, in conscientious and intelligent management, in thoroughness of the work done and in the *results accomplished*, have never been better than they are to-day, and, taken as a whole, are surpassed by those of no other state in the Union, and are equalled by but few.

The Board takes pleasure, therefore, in inviting the most thorough inquiry into their condition and management, assured that such inquiry will develop the fact that public funds have been judiciously, wisely and conscientiously expended, and that in every instance the maximum of benefit has been secured at the minimum of cost.

The Board has recognized the great financial depression that has rested upon the whole country, and has insisted that in this emergency the burdened tax-payer should always be remembered, and the strictest economy practiced, consistent with its full duty to the defective, dependent and delinquent classes with which it has to deal. While the Board has thus insisted upon rigid

economy in the management of the affairs of the various institutions, nothing has been denied to any of them necessary to the proper discharge of their functions, and economy has not been obtained at the cost of the comfort or orderly condition of the inmates. The dietary in each has been improved on the most enlightened lines; liberal expenditures have been made in repairs and renewals, new features have been introduced whenever the efficiency of the institutions seemed to require them, new furniture has taken the place of that worn out; improved machinery has been supplied wherever needed, new methods have been adopted where the Board was satisfied that they were valuable and practical and not merely the theories of professional reformers.

In short, it has been the policy of the Board, within the bounds of true economy, to furnish for all these institutions whatever enlightened public opinion would commend and a truly liberal policy would dictate. The state has a character and dignity to uphold, which is nowhere more manifest than in the condition of its public institutions.

The general appropriations made by the legislature have proved sufficient for the biennial period, except at the state prison, and there will be a surplus in each of the other institutions. At the state prison, there was a deficiency two years ago of $30,000.00. The legislature was shown that the conditions that caused that deficiency were likely to continue and an amount was asked for sufficient to cancel the then existing deficiency and provide adequate means during the biennial period. Instead, however, of granting this request, an appropriation was made sufficient to wipe out the deficiency and only enough to cover the actual expenses for one year, the argument being that as the Board had created a deficiency in the prison biennium it might as well do so again. This is an exceedingly dangerous course to establish, because it compels the Board to exercise one of the functions of the legislature and because there is always the temptation before a board, knowing the numerous needs of every institution, to reason, that so long as it is abso-

lutely necessary to create a deficiency, it might as well get enough while doing so to cover the purchase of things badly needed but not absolutely necessary.

The legislature can estimate very closely as to the probable expenses of any institution for two years, and the appropriation, if made in accordance with such estimates, would not be exceeded except under the direst necessity.

In July of this year the Board was obliged to ask for a credit of $40,000.00 to provide for an expected unavoidable deficiency at the state prison. This amount will not be exhausted before the end of the appropriation year. At each of the other institutions there will remain unexpended balances at the close of the terms for which their respective appropriations were made.

The annexed tabular statements will give the exact cost of maintaining each institution during the biennial period, together with other interesting data connected therewith.

THE INSANE.

The most humane, generous and scientific care of the insane, compatible with that economy rightly due to the tax-payers, is the problem vexing the philanthropic mind in every state. Wisconsin, however, seems to have come nearer to solving the question than any other commonwealth. Its system of caring for all the insane is unique but very simple. The so-called "Wisconsin System" is being carefully investigated by sociologists and alienists from many other states and it is not unknown in Europe.

The fundamental principle of this system it that the energies of the state hospitals for the insane shall be devoted to the cure of the curable. When a person has been declared insane he is sent to one of the state hospitals, where every effort known to science is made for his cure So long as there is any hope that

hospital treatment can benefit either the mind or the body of the patient he is kept at the hospital, but when it is felt that there is no hope for his recovery, the patient is transferred to that one of the twenty-three county asylums for the care of the chronic insane nearest to his home and friends.

These county asylums are under state supervision. The State Board of Control makes such rules and regulations for these institutions as are deemed necessary and it is only by careful compliance with these rules that the counties can obtain payment from the state for the care of the insane, at the rate of $1.50 per week for each inmate.

One of the first acts of this Board was to transfer to the county asylums all patients in the state hospitals certified to be chronic and deemed eligible. Numerous patients known to be incurable had been kept at the hospitals for years simply because they were capable of doing considerable work.

In this way the hospitals were overcrowded and unable to properly care for the newer and acute cases possibly curable. The unimprovable cases were transferred in order that the state institutions might be, what the law evidently intended they should be, hospitals, in the fullest sense of the word, for the attempted cure of the new cases of insanity. Of course, in sending away the insane able to do considerable work, the cost per capita was increased, as the same expense at least was necessary, while the population was lowered. And moreover the remaining population comprised the most violent, disturbed and filthy classes. The superintendents were instructed to employ every known and approved method in the cure of these cases. Numerous new features in the way of baths, dietary, schools, entertainments of a musical and literary character, have been introduced. The results have been gratifying to the highest degree. Never in the history of these institutions have so many patients been returned to their homes, cured or improved, as during the past year. The people of Wisconsin may well take pride in the fact that the hospitals

for the insane in this state are recognized all over the land as at the very front for scientific and progressive interest and investigation in the problems of practical psychiatry and results accomplished.

Much has been done in the line of material repairs and renewals, old leaky roofs have been repaired, floors have been relaid, the buildings have been repainted inside and outside, new carpets have taken the place of old, worn and discarded coverings. In short, never before have the buildings and furnishings been in better or more complete condition than at present. If they are not allowed to deteriorate, a small sum annually spent will now keep them in excellent order; but it is false economy to postpone a needed repair, as has been too often done, in order to make a better financial showing to the legislature. The Board of Control believe they are trustees for the people and that it is their duty to care for the property of the people with the same care that they would bestow on their own individual possessions.

In short, in its care of the insane it has been the policy of the Board, to take a large and common-sense view of its duties, and not one narrow and pedantic. It has tried to be progressive, willing to follow scientific progress and ready to adopt the lessons of experience. It has kept entirely within the sums appropriated by the legislature and purchases have been made on the same basis that they would be made by the average provident householder in buying for himself.

It has been the custom since the organization of the state hospitals to permit the general public to visit the hospital wards at stated hours. From careful observation, however, we are satisfied that the indiscriminate visiting of the public to hospitals for the insane is productive of harm to the inmates. The majority of visitors are mere sightseers and curiosity seekers, and do not appreciate the object the state has in view in the establishment of such institutions. A change would be heartily approved by the Board.

General Report of the Board.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The state hospital is now under the management of Dr. William B. Lyman, recently of Galesville, who sueeeeded Dr. John B. Edwards as superintendent on July 1st, 1895. He has proved a valuable man, being progressive and enterprising, a ripe scholar, an exeellent business manager and a sueeessful physieian. He has inaugurated many improvements.

During his term of office the number of new admissions has been eonsiderably larger than ever before in the history of the institution, the number admitted during the last year being 391, while for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1895, the number was 364. This is nearly 20 per cent. larger than during any other two years of the hospital. As will be seen by the tables of statisties, the pereentage of recoveries has also been mueh larger than during any previous period.

One of the best improvements at this hospital was in establishing an infirmary for the sick and bed-ridden. Heretofore all these were kept on the general wards with the noisy, the violent and the filthy. New furnishings for the wards have taken the plaee of the ragged, worn-out earpets and eurtains, mueh painting has been done and in general the building is now in first-class repair.

Considerable trouble has been experienced with the boilers, which are 17 years old and in sueh condition that they must continually undergo repair. This is not only expensive, but there is positive danger in the use of these old boilers. Automatic stoker furnaees were attached last year and have proved very successful, both in a decreased amount of fuel required and in the ability to use cheaper grades of eoal. Large improvements have also been made in the laundry and considerable new machinery and appliances have been added.

Capt. Chas. A. Carter, of Milwaukee, is the efficient steward of this institution and to his excellent business judgment is due mueh of the eredit for the good financial showing made.

General Report of the Board.

The detailed report of the superintendent submitted herewith as a part of our report, will give a more comprehensive idea of the work accomplished and the work to be done, if the recommendations meet with your approval and that of the legislature. We wish to endorse the recommendations of the superintendent for the appropriation asked for, having carefully considered the same in conference with him and together eliminated everything excepting what we fully believe should be allowed this institution, if it is expected and desired that its advancement to a yet higher position of usefulness be realized.

The recommendation of the superintendent that an asylum be built adjoining one of the state hospitals for the care of the disturbed chronic insane cases is worthy of more than passing attention. The so-called "Wisconsin system" will not be a complete success until facilities are provided for the proper and safe care of the more noisy, violent and dangerous classes of the chronic insane. One of these cases in a county asylum will disturb the sleep of all other inmates and in many other ways add difficulties of management. They cannot well be kept at the state hospitals, for their number would increase so as to crowd out the newer cases of insanity possibly curable. If these patients could be gathered under one roof in a department specially adapted to their care, it would prove a great blessing to county asylums. Such department should also be used for the care of the criminal insane, and such insane convicts as the governor from time to time orders transferred from the state prison pursuant to the requirements of law. A well constructed building with a maximum capacity of 150 patients would be sufficient.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

On July 1st, 1895, Dr. W. A. Gordon, of Oshkosh, succeeded Dr. D. G. Hathaway, who had been in charge since the preceding October. Dr. Gordon has proved to be the right man in the right place and his success has gained him a reputation

second to none in the country. A large number of improvements and many innovations have been made at this institution. The greatest of these is the congregate dining-room for patients for which many former superintendents had asked. The amusement hall was utilized for this purpose as an experiment. It proved so successful that the Board decided to enlarge the hall to twice the size and make it the permanent dining-room. In doing this, a very fine cold storage room, sufficient for all the present and future needs of the institution, was constructed from the lower story and basement. The entire cost of the dining-room and cold storage was about $5,200.00. As the saving in subsistence alone has proved to be $1.09 per capita per month or an aggregate of $600.00 per month, it will be seen that the entire cost has been more than saved already. The dining-room is used by all the patients except the bed-ridden and a very few who are excessively noisy, or dangerous. The beneficial effects of the congregate dining-room are so great that it would be difficult to persuade a return to the old plan of ward dining-rooms.

Complete Turkish bath rooms have been put in on both the female and male sides of the institution. The old bath-tub system has also been entirely over-hauled and spray and douche baths put in, vastly improving the condition of the inmates.

For years the hospital has not been entirely free from typhoid fever. A systematic effort was made to discover the cause and it was found that the sewer and the intake water pipe were dangerously near each other where they enter the lake. The sewer pipe was changed so as to enter the lake at a remote spot and for over a year typhoid fever has been entirely eliminated.

A school has been inaugurated which promises beneficial results. Daily entertainments of music, readings and recitations have proved of great help in restoring the diseased minds to normal channels.

One of the best wards has been turned into an infirmary,

where all the sick and bed-ridden are cared for instead of the former inhuman method of keeping them on the wards.

Much work has been done in general repairing. Almost every roof has had to be renewed, while the buildings have been newly painted. When it is known that it takes two men, working steadily, over a year to properly paint the interior of the hospital, the magnitude of the entire work may be recognized.

The institution should be fitted out with electric lights, both as a matter of economy and safety. A saving of several thouand dollars a year could easily be made, in addition to insuring to a large degree against the dangers of fire, through patients. Indeed, the state, being its own insurer, cannot wisely neglect a matter so important.

The Board recommends that an appropriation of $4,000.00 be made to build an addition to the south end of the amusement hall, the upper story to be used for a school room, the lower stories to be used as an enlargement of the peeling room, help's dining-room, etc. These rooms are very badly needed.

Mr. E. E. Finney, of Oshkosh, is the steward at this institution and his indefatigable industry has been of great value in furthering all the activities of the hospital.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

This institution continues to hold its advanced position in the front rank of schools for the deaf. Prof. John W. Swiler, who has been superintendent for sixteen years, still remains in charge, ably assisted by the best teachers to be obtained in this country.

The discipline of the school has been most excellent and the biennium has been one of more than usual progress and interest, judging from the expressed sentiments of those connected with the school. A class of 16 was graduated at the end of the

school year of 1895, the Board being present on that occasion. The members of the class to be graduated in 1897 number twenty.

The long-wished-for Manual Training department is now about to become an actuality. The $10,000.00 appropriated for the purpose in 1895 has been sufficient to build and equip completely a fine structure admirably adapted for the purpose intended. The building contains large rooms for iron and wood-working departments, for a sewing school, a cooking department and an art studio. It will be ready for occupancy before December 1st.

Prof. E. J. Bending, of Beloit, for five years teacher of manual training in the Florida Agricultural College, and Miss A. F. Struckmeyer, of Ashland, a lady of much experience in teaching domestic arts, have been engaged to take charge of the classes of the manual training department.

All the roofs of the building have been re-covered, the buildings generally repainted and overhauled, the electric wiring entirely renewed, and many other needed repairs have been made. The vaunted storage battery gave out entirely and the Board was compelled to obtain electric current from the village electric light company, until arrangements could be made to put in a larger dynamo and engine. This is now being done, as it is highly essential to have electric service day and night, since the machinery of the manual training department will be run by electric motors.

The increasing number of day-schools for the deaf established in the cities of the state has had the effect of decreasing the average attendance at the state school. The Board, while not desiring to argue the question of the benefits of the day-schools, and disclaiming any intention to discourage the continuance of these schools, feels free to say that the deaf, from the very nature of their infirmity, have far more need of industrial instruction than of any other teaching. This they do not and cannot obtain in the day-schools. The cost of the day-schools to the state is large, while the expenses of the state school are but a

trifle less on account of the reduction in numbers. We fear that a large crop of young people — book educated but unskilled as to means of acquiring a livelihood — will be sooner or later gathered by the state through the adoption of this day-school policy.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

On Sept. 7, 1895, Mr. L. S. Pease who had been superintendent of the school for the blind for three and one-half years, was succeeded by Mr. Howard F. Bliss of Janesville, who has made a most efficient and energetic superintendent. The children have found him a kind and practical adviser, and the state a careful and competent manager. The parents, also, as a rule, seem to have put their seal of confidence upon the management.

Twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for a new school building by the legislature of 1895. This amount was used in the completion of the main structure by the addition of the east wing. Not only have sufficient school rooms been furnished by this addition, but a large assembly hall and gymnasium, a comfortable hospital, dormitory rooms for the smaller girls, and several additional sleeping apartments have been obtained. The new wing is modern in all its appointments and is well equipped. The school has now sufficient room for 150 pupils or more.

Early in the year the storage battery gave out entirely and the Board was unable to make arrangements with the city electric company for lights. We were therefore obliged to put in a dynamo and engine of sufficient capacity to light the new addition as well as the old structure. When this was done it was found that the wiring in the old part which had been condemned, had become positively unsafe and very dangerous because of its liability to set fire to the institution.

The Board had no alternative but to have the entire building re-wired, and it decided that so long as it was necessary to

spend considerable money in this direction the work ought to be done thoroughly well. All the wires are now concealed and in iron armored conduits, thus preventing any future trouble. The entire expense of renewing the electric lighting outfit, including engine and dynamo, was $4,400.00.

For years past, the expense for heating the building had been exceedingly high, as it was thought necessary for the prevention of smoke to burn only hard coal, the efficiency of which, ton for ton, was known to be but little greater than that of soft coal, which could have been obtained at less than half the cost. This Board investigated the subject and it was decided to install smoke-consuming down-draft furnaces under the boilers, which was done at a cost of $2,200.00. The result is that the buildings are heated better than ever before, there is comparatively no smoke and so cheap a grade of soft coal is used that a saving of over $2,000.00 a year has already been effected, although the engines are now run all night and all day, as against only a portion of time previously.

In addition to these extraordinary expenditures, one hundred and ten iron beds were bought at a cost of $550.00, new machinery and permanent improvements were added to the laundry to the amount of $500.00, and $500.00 was spent in adding to the direct heat radiation. All of these large necessary expenditures have come out of the current expense fund and have thus very greatly increased the per capita cost of the school. They do not properly belong to the maintenance of the school, and if deducted from the total expense account, it will be seen that the per capita cost is somewhat less than in previous years.

The institution is now in most excellent condition and beyond an appropriation for a pipe organ and some needed new furniture, and a sum necessary to paint the entire interior of the main building, nothing of an unusual nature will require attention for some years to come.

The possibility of more careful and scientific care of the eyes of children brought under the supervision of the school, deserves

the attention, we think, of the philanthropic people of our state. We are inclined to believe that a curative department to not only the school for the blind but of the deaf as well, might be a most valuable innovation.

Pursuant to the instructions of the last legislature, the Board bought the twenty-six acres of land adjoining the institution on the east, paying therefor the sum of $6,000.00. This is a valuable acquisition, well worth the sum paid for it. It has been neatly fenced and otherwise improved.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Mr. J. G. Hart of Waukesha was chosen July 1st, 1895, as superintendent to succeed M. J. Regan, of Eagle. He has shown decided ability in solving the numerous perplexing problems that this institution presents.

Many improvements have been inaugurated here. The buildings are old and some of them poorly constructed, and the necessity for repairs will be more urgent as the years go by. It has been the policy of the board to be content with no temporary makeshifts in attending to these repairs, but to do the work so thoroughly that it will be unnecessary to do it again. The report of the superintendent gives a more detailed account of this work.

The last legislature made an appropriation of $5,000.00 to establish a manual training school — a department very badly needed. For many years the chief industries of the institution were the making of hose by machinery, and of shoes, partially by the aid of machines.

When the boys were sent from the school they were no better fitted for the battle of life, so far as industrial education went, than they were when they went there. Knitting hose by power machinery develops neither mind nor muscle, nor is the experience of the slightest value to a boy when he leaves the institution. The manual training school, however, teaches the boy

the use of tools; it trains his mind to exactness in detail and it is the first step, and the incentive, to industrial occupation which is the best reformatory agent after leaving the school.

The appropriation was partially used in thoroughly equipping a wood-working department with the best modern machinery. The balance will be consumed in adding an iron-working department in the near future, it having been thought best to proceed very slowly but thoroughly in the development of the manual training department.

The general health of the institution has been good. Early in 1896 several cases of small-pox were suddenly developed, but by rigid quarantine and the most energetic efforts on the part of the superintendent the disease was confined to the few original cases. The State Board of Health gave us effective service during this trying period, which we desire to publicly acknowledge herein.

The great need of this institution is a central heating plant. The cottages are now heated by furnaces, all of which are old and have been repaired almost up to the limit. They require constant care and supervision and still are dangerous. With a less amount of coal the buildings could be better and much more safely heated than at present by a central heating plant. In addition, the bathing facilities, which at present are simply abominable, could be made first class and up to all requirements.

The Board desires to call attention to the fact that greater care should be exercised by the magistrates in committing boys to this institution. Many are here that should never have been sent here at all. Step-fathers and step-mothers often have boys committed for a trifling fault, mainly to get rid of the care of such boys and save expense. The school was organized for no such object, and the power of the state should be invoked to prevent such abuse of its beneficence.

Parents should be compelled to contribute a due proportion of the cost of state care and education of their own neglected

children. Nothing can justify giving negligent and dishonest parents an advantage over thrifty and conscientious ones by allowing them to send their boys to the state industrial school on a general but indefinite charge of "incorrigibility."

The law further should not permit any boy to be sent here who is simply a vagrant, destitute of proper training through the depravity or willful neglect of his parents or guardian. Although the proposition is denied by some, we feel, nevertheless, satisfied that sentence to the reform school must be, from its very nature, blighting in tendency upon the whole future life of a boy. And we feel free to emphatically declare that the confinement in the same institution and under like conditions, of the youthful but hardened criminals with boys who are simply unfortunate in their training, or unhappy in their family relations, is but poorly promoting the interests of society.

From the first of October, 1892, to the first of October, 1896, there were committed from all the counties of the state 759 boys. Of this number 459 were sent on criminal charges and 300 on the general charge of incorrigibility. A charge of $1.00 per week is made against the counties on commitments of the latter class. It will be noticed that 60 per cent. of the commitments from the entire state are for crime.

During this same period 167 boys have been committed from Milwaukee county, of which 144 were for crime and only 23 for incorrigibility.

In the entire state, leaving out Milwaukee county, a charge is made against the counties for the care of 47 per cent., while those sent from Milwaukee county only 14 per cent. are chargeable against that county. The law seems to offer a temptation to "economical" communities to make a charge of crime against a boy when he is really only refractory. We recall instances where boys have been sent to the school for theft, which consisted of snaring a couple of pigeons on the street. The law should be changed so that a charge of $1.00 per week be made against the counties for all boys committed, whether for crime or incorrigibility.

General Report of the Board.

The school work, under direction of Prof. F. G. Kraege, has accomplished most excellent results. The corps of teachers is an able one, deeply imbued with the spirit and importance of their work. The matrons and superintendents of the cottages are all conscientious and careful and feel the responsibility of their duties. To them is due much of the growth of moral character in the boys, upon whom example has far greater power than precept.

STATE PRISON.

John J. Roberts, of Waupun, succeeded P. B. Lamoreaux as warden of the prison on July 1st, 1895. His administration has been one of marked business ability and has tended to place the prison on a much higher plane as a corrective institution as well.

The discipline has been greatly improved, the Board and the warden feeling convinced that the most important element in the plan of government and reformation of criminals lies in a discipline that while rigid shall be absolutely impartial.

The contract with M. D. Wells & Co. for the labor of convicts has been satisfactory in every way. This contract calls for the services of not less than three hundred men at the rate of fifty cents a day in the manufacture of shoes. The firm has paid the state during the past two years the sum of $103,718.37. The contract with this firm will expire on December 31st, 1897.

The piece-price contract made by the previous Board with the Paramount Knitting Company, of Chicago, is by no means as satisfactory. This company contracted to take the finished product of the knitting plant, for a period of five years, paying a certain amount per dozen for the work on the goods. The result has not been what was anticipated. Although most carefully managed it is found that the knitting shop, during the past year, produced a net income of only $1,322.64. This

is for 17,067 days of convict labor, or 7¾ cents for the labor of each convict per day. This contract does not expire until January 1st, 1900, and cannot be terminated until January 1st, 1898.

The tailor shop plant, on the other hand, has been very profitable. It netted $3,951.45 for 8,016 days' labor, or 49 3-10 cents per day for the labor of each convict employed.

Many improvements have been made during the biennial period, among which may be mentioned a new gate, many new floors, extension of the hospital, etc., together with painting and many necessary repairs.

The appropriation of $15,000.00 made by the legislature of 1895 for an electric light plant was most necessary and wise. The improved sanitary condition of the cell-rooms, by the removal of the ill-smelling kerosene lamps, is in itself sufficient to have warranted the cost.

The sanitary condition of the prison for years has been deplorable. There has been essentially no ventilation of the cell-rooms and, filled with the noxious odors of the wooden buckets, and the air-tainting kerosene lamps, it is no wonder that these dormitories have proved the disease-breeding places the prison physician pronounces them to be. Consumption, asthma and catarrh abound on every side, and the unsanitary conditions are doubtless in many instances the cause.

The introduction of electric lights afforded a slight relief but not nearly sufficient.

At last, on consultation with your Excellency, and at your suggestion, the Board decided to take vigorous measures to change existing conditions. Contracts were let to open air-ducts from each cell into a large galvanized iron chamber over the roof and exhausting into a receiving room in the attic and thence to the open air.

In the receiving rooms are large fans, operated by electric motors, which exhaust the foul air from every part of the building at all times of the day and night. The cost of this great improvement was only $1,857.00. The old wooden cell-buckets

have been condemned and are to be replaced at once by enameled iron buckets of approved pattern.

The roofs of the cell-houses are all flat and quite defective and have been repaired year after year until the base of the work is almost gone. This is particularly the case in the south cell-rooms and the women's building. The present roofs should be replaced with slate roofing, carrying the water over and outside the walls of the buildings, instead of boxing it within the walls as is now the case. This would give ample space for an extra tier of steel cells at small expense, giving 142 additional cells which are needed very badly.

We endorse the recommendation of the warden that a number of small cottages be built on the vacant state land adjoining the prison, to be rented to prison officers at a fair rental. If the officers could all live with their families near the prison it would tend to improve the general tone of the corps, and would be much better for the discipline of the institution.

It will be noticed from the report of the warden that in 1895 the daily cost per capita was a trifle over 46 cents while in 1896 it was a trifle less than 40 cents. Moreover, in 1895 the per capita per diem earning was 24.3 cents while in 1896 it was over 26.3 cts. Thus, while in 1895 the net daily cost per capita was 22.2 cents, in 1896 it was only 13.1 cents or 9.1 cents less. This is a result highly gratifying to the Board.

The recommendations of the warden and physician for increased hospital facilities are in line with the exact needs of the institution and deserve attention.

The Board renews the recommendations of previous reports for a Reformatory for first offenders. In spite of the reforms which have been wrought in prison discipline, the criminal who has been apprehended by the officers of justice for the first time, is thrown into contact, more or less closely, with offenders to whom the practice of crime has become a life profession. His term of imprisonment is usually a short one but it is long enough to permit of a schooling in which he shall learn new methods of depredation and new artifices of concealment.

Society seems to be educating him, at its own expense, to acquire a skill whereby he can more effectually prey upon the honest.

Economic considerations — from the narrowest monetary aspect of the question to the most advanced penological conclusion — call for a separation of first offenders from habitual criminals, and this can be accomplished only when an institution is provided for the less hardened class.

New books, costing $500.00, have been added to the prison library, and in their selection valuable assistance from the officers of the Milwaukee public library is acknowledged.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This institution — in many respects the grandest and most profitable in its results of all the charities of the state — is continuing its successful career under the management of S. S. Landt, of Adams county, appointed superintendent July 1, 1895, to succeed F. L. Sanborn.

This is not a school only; the state becomes the guardian of neglected, abandoned and dependent children, and takes them as wards under its control, with the end in view of giving them a fair opportunity of becoming useful citizens. Many when first received are not prepared to go into homes and could not be placed therein without doing an injustice to the people with whom they might be domiciled. Many need first to have the filth of the slums removed or the taint of a squalid home eradicated. This takes time, but in average cases a year at the State Public School fits the child to become an inmate of a good home.

To find the right home for a particular child requires rare discrimination, tact and address. To know that the children placed in homes are not ill-treated or neglected requires constant vigilance and much discretion. More than 1,600 children

have been received since the school was opened. Of this number 950 are out in homes under indenture and 54 have been adopted. Further statistical information can be found in the tables accompanying the institution report in another part of this volume.

The legislature appropriated $6,000 for a hospital building; but it was found absolutely impossible to construct such a building as was needed for that sum. The Board, after consultation with you, and with your approval and that of the secretary of state and attorney general, increased the amount of this appropriation to $9,000.00, and the new hospital building is now nearly ready for use. This structure has been very badly needed, as at times there have been upwards of fifty cases of measles at the same period, and there is, and always has been, the danger of new pupils bringing disease into the institution. This the new hospital will prevent, as all new inmates will be kept for a time in the hospital, under quarantine, until all danger of contagion is passed.

The affairs of this institution have been so economically managed that there will be a large surplus in the current expense fund remaining to its credit at the end of the appropriation year.

The lighting of the buildings has been very unsatisfactory, as the present gasoline gas plant does not give good light, and is, moreover, unsafe. The Board is investigating the question of installing acetylene gas or electricity, as being much safer and affording better light.

A central heating plant is a vital necessity here. There can be no question as to the saving of a large sum annually if such system be installed. The present furnaces are old, in very bad condition, and will have to be renewed at an early day. They require constant attention and give decidedly unsatisfactory service, even when at their best.

The state public school was organized as a preventive, not a reformatory institution. We believe it closes effectually many

of the gates that were open to pauperism and crime. We see in the establishment of such schools evidences of far-sighted statesmanship. With benevolent purposes in behalf of poor and neglected children is mingled an equal regard for the safety and prosperity of the commonwealth, that the ranks of degeneracy may be broken and the lines of pauperism diminished. The institution is doing a noble work and the state will find that as a matter of economy it will prove within one generation the most profitable investment it has made in the line of public charity.

THE HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The legislature of 1895 instructed the Board of Control to acquire, by purchase or donation, sufficient land for a home for the feeble-minded and epileptic of the state and appropriated $100,000.00 for this purpose and the erection of suitable buildings.

In doing this the legislature builded well. The insane, the blind and the deaf, for many years have enjoyed the fostering care and liberal favors provided for them by the state. Their claims upon the practical sympathy of the community have been munificently responded to and no one questions the duty of a prospering people to make the helpless the objects of their special care. But during all these years, the public has ignored and neglected the idiot and the feeble-minded classes equally abject, equally deserving and in all respects equally entitled to our care and support. We confidently believe that the establishment now nearly ready for them, if carried to the hoped-for development, will be the means of giving consolation to as many homes and happiness to as many stricken hearts as any or all of our other magnificent state institutions of which the people of Wisconsin are so justly proud.

The feeble-minded are fully as numerous as the insane and are no more capable of caring for themselves. The advent of a

feeble-minded child into any family brings a burden of sorrow and care which has not its equal upon the calendar of domestic afflictions.

In compliance with the requirements of the act of the legislature organizing this institution, the Board of Control visited many localities offering land or a bonus. The Board ultimately accepted the offer of Chippewa Falls of 600 acres of land and $10,000.00 in money and decided to locate the institution on Silver Spring Park, a mile and one-half from the city of Chippewa Falls. In coming to this decision, the Board was guided by numerous considerations:

First. The location is about the right distance from a prosperous and growing city.

Second. The land is bounded for a mile and a quarter by the deep and swift flowing Chippewa river.

Third. Never failing springs of unlimited capacity, the analysis of whose water shows it to be the equal of any table water in existence, are located on these grounds.

Fourth. A tract of 190 acres offers natural facilities for park purposes, surpassed nowhere.

Fifth. Railroad facilities are excellent. The Wisconsin Central railroad runs across the property and the company has already located a station and put in sidetracks for the use of the institution. The great Omaha system is less than half a mile distant, while a branch of the St. Paul system extends into the city less than two miles away.

Sixth. The farming lands — over 300 acres under cultivation — are of most excellent quality and finely adapted for the use of an institution of this character.

Seventh. A part of the land is heavily covered with young trees — providing shade — an essential element in an institution for the care of feeble-minded people.

The Board of Control obtained warranty deeds to the state of the 600 acres donated. In addition, a part of the cash bonus was used in purchasing adjoining lands likely to be needed in the near future, so that now the state owns a clear title to 1021

acres of good land. The rest of the bonus, in accordance with a verbal agreement with the officials of the city of Chippewa Falls, has been used in grading and laying out drives and walks through 190 acres of this land set aside for the park grounds of the institution. The Board engaged the services of the widely known landscape engineers, S. Nelson & Sons, of Chicago, under whose supervision a beautiful park has been planned and by whom all the buildings now or to be erected have been located.

In the plans and arrangements of the buildings the Board has given much careful study and consideration. Visits to similar institutions in other states were made by members of the Board and the architect, in order to profit by the experiences and experiments of others. The services of Architect John Charles, of Menomonie, Wis., were engaged. He had built a number of the county asylums for the insane, and his work as a careful, conscientious, and intelligent student of the perplexing problems met in the construction of this institution has confirmed the reputation he had already gained.

The first point to be settled was the ultimate capacity of the institution. The highest authorities in the land were consulted and they agreed that no institution of this kind should contain over 1,000 inmates. The Board, in view of the fact that the census shows about 3,000 feeble-minded and idiotic persons in the State, decided to cover the extreme limit and set the final capacity of the home at 1,000. Everything so far has been constructed with that object in view. The power-house and heating plant has been built large enough for all future requirements; and so has the laundry building. The sewer system, the water-works pipes and the electric light mains are all large enough for any future use. It will be only necessary to put in additional machinery. The underground pipes will not have to be disturbed nor will the buildings need to be enlarged. When the institution has been completed to its limited capacity of 1,000, there will be about twenty buildings, as follows:—

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An administration building.
A dormitory for boys of 1st grade.
A dormitory for girls of 1st grade.
A dormitory for boys of 2nd grade.
A dormitory for girls of 2nd grade.
A dormitory for boys of 3rd grade.
A dormitory for girls of 3rd grade.
A dormitory for boys (epileptics).
A dormitory for girls (epileptics).
A custodial cottage for boys.
A custodial cottage for girls.
A gymnasium and assembly hall.
A school building for boys.
A school building for girls.
A kitchen and general dining room for both classes.

Hospital building, laundry, power house, shops, farm colony, barns, railway station, etc.

The appropriation of $100,000.00 made by the legislature of of 1895 has been used as follows:

Contract for one custo lial building and one dormitory	$57,987
Contract for power house and laundry	10,350
Contract for steam heating equipment	15,794
Contract for sewerage system	2,857
Contract for electric light plant	2,491
Contract for pumping machinery	1,720
Contract for water works system	1,735
Preliminary work, architect's plans, surveying, superintendence of construction, lumber, implements and tools	4,037

The capacity of the present buildings will be about 250 and and at a cost not to exceed $400.00 per bed, and in this is included the cost of the power plant, laundry, sewerage, lighting and heating systems.

The buildings have been constructed with a view to solidity and permanence, and not one dollar has been spent for ornamentation. Nevertheless the cottages are handsome and impos-

ing. There is nothing cheap and flimsy about them, but every kind of material used is of the very best. The roofs are slate, the gutters and cornices of copper, all the partitions are of brick and the buildings are of slow-burning construction throughout and as nearly fire-proof as is necessary.

The institution will be ready for the reception of inmates in January and doubtless the Board of Control will soon receive enough applications to fill all available space. Ex-Senator C. K. Erwin of Tomah, was appointed steward on October 20th and he has been engaged in equipping the institution since that date.

It will be necessary for the legislature to appropriate sufficient means for maintenance during the coming two years, which from correspondence with similar institutions elsewhere we estimate as follows:

For 1897 for 250 inmates at $3.50 per week	$45,500
For 1898 for 250 inmates at $3.50 per week	45,500
Total	$91,000
Less $1.50 per week paid for 250 inmates by counties at the end of year 1897	19,500
Total for 1897 and 1898	$71,500

The legislature should also provide for additional buildings, as the institution cannot operate economically nor begin to do its intended work with a population less than 500 or 600. If $100,000.00 can be appropriated for 1897 and $50,000.00 for 1898 this beneficent charity can accomplish more for less money and be of greater value to the people than any other public institution in the state.

It should be understood that many of those who will become inmates of this Home are now in poorhouses, etc., and maintained at public charge. To provide for them all under one roof will be no more expensive in the end and will be vastly more humane.

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SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Of the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane, the Industrial School for Girls and the Wisconsin Veterans' Home, the the Board of Control exercises only the function of supervision. They are well managed institutions and are apparently doing well the work for which they were organized.

The Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane is located at Wauwatosa and its duty is to care for the acute insane of Milwaukee county. As a matter of fact, however, a large proportion of the inmates are chronic and should be separated from the more recent cases in order that the possibly curable may have the full benefits of hospital treatment.

The state pays Milwaukee county $2.75 per week per capita for the care of the inmates of this institution, while it pays the other counties but $1.50 for the care of incurable insane. As five-sixths of the inmates in the Milwaukee County Hospital belong to the incurable class, it is seen that a discrimination exists in favor of Milwaukee county. The state already owns one-half interest in the original cost of the establishment and there can be no valid reason why this institution should not belong wholly to the state and be placed on the same footing as the other state hospitals for the insane. There should be but one system in any state of caring for the insane. Wisconsin having adopted the policy of having its state hospitals for the insane all that that word implies, cannot afford to divide its authority or its responsibility by allowing any one or more counties to adopt other policies.

The state paid to Milwaukee county for the two years ending September 30th, 1896, the sum of $90,899.42 for the care of the latter's own insane, supported in this institution.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for girls, at Milwaukee, is in charge of a corporation, and is managed by a local board of trustees appointed by such corporation. It is well conducted. The state owns the buildings and donates the use of them to the corporation. The proper authorities of any county which contains

no similar institution may commit vagrant or disorderly girls under sixteen years of age to this school, and the county from which they are committed pays the corporation for the support, correction and education of each girl so committed not exceeding $2.50 per week.

In former years considerable sums of money were annually appropriated by the legislature to private corporations organized for charitable and reformatory purposes; but the propriety of such appropriations has been often questioned, notably by the Board of Control in its last biennial report, and the legislature has practically ceased to make them. It donates, however, to the Wisconsin Industrial School for girls the use of the buildings occupied by the corporation, and thus contravenes the principle above mentioned. Doubtless the attention of the legislature will in due time be called to the question whether an industrial school for girls should not be established and maintained by the state on a similar, if not identical, footing to that of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

As a general proposition, supported by growing sentiment, the state does itself an injustice when it farms out to any private party or corporation any atom of its function for the punishment of the criminal or the reformation of the incorrigible.

The Wisconsin Veterans' Home, located at Chain o' Lakes near Waupaca, is well and economically managed. The state owns the buildings and grounds and pays $3.00 a week for each inmate cared for at the institution. The United States government pays back to the state $100.00 per annum for the care of each male inmate. The state paid for the care of the inmates of this Home for the two years ending September 30, 1896, the sum of $95,479.54, and received from the federal government $41,514.79 in return.

The legislature of 1895 appropriated $25,000.00 for the purpose of enlarging buildings and making needed improvements. This seems to have been wisely expended, as appears from reports of committees of the Board of Control, on file in the executive office.

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HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Milwaukee House of Correction is a prison for the punishment of short term criminals from Milwaukee county. Its chief industry is the manufacture of chairs, which is done on the county account plan, the county employing an agent to dispose of the products of the prison.

The attention of the legislature is called to the fact that there is no law under which an insane convict of the House of Correction can be transferred to the Hospital for the Insane. Cases of insanity do occur, and authority should be given to the governor, as at the state prison, to make the transfer of insane convicts when necessary.

COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Twenty-three counties now have asylums for the care of the chronic insane, mention of which has been made previously in this report. The counties are as follows:

Brown,
Chippewa,
Columbia,
Dane,
Dodge,
Dunn,
Fond du Lac,
Grant,
Green,
Iowa,
Jefferson,
LaCrosse,
Marathon,
Manitowoc,
Milwaukee,
Outagamie,
Racine,
Rock,
Sauk,
Sheboygan,
Vernon,
Walworth,
Winnebago.

These institutions had at the close of the year ending September 30th, 1896, 2,816 inmates, and the state has paid during the two years ending the same time, the sum of $419,966.02 for the care of these inmates.

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Two more counties — Richland and St. Croix — have asylums nearly ready for occupancy, each having a capacity of about one hundred. They havs been constructed on modern ideas, and will be comfortable homes for the incurable insane.

In January, 1896, Chippewa County Asylum was opened for inmates. This is a handsome modern structure, finely equipped and furnished and excellently managed.

In accordance with resolutions passed by a former Board of Control, in 1894, that the Board from and after September 30th, 1894, would not allow state aid for the care of congenital idiots, the present Board took measures to investigate and found that 99 congenital idiots were being confined in county asylums at state charge. State aid for these idiots was denied. The law contemplates that each county should care for congenital and other idiots not dangerous, at its own expense. This may be done in county asylums or poor-houses as may be deemed expedient. The Board recognized the perplexities of a county possessing no asylum and burdened with the care of congenital idiots, but there seemed to be no alternative to the enforcement of a strict compliance with the statutes. The organization of the Home for the Feeble-minded will soon enable all counties to care for this unfortunate class in the most humane way known.

The Board has by frequent inspections and by conferences and consultations with officers of county asylums endeavored to raise the tone of these institutions to the highest possible point. We see that eternal vigilance on the part of the state is absolutely necessary to the continued success of the system. The state contributes a very lage sum towards their maintenance and it should demand and receive the highest excellence of service.

A state asylum of medium size for the care of the disturbed and dangerous chronics, and a special inspector under the authority of the Board, who should give most of his time to these county asylums, would make the county asylum system of Wisconsin as nearly perfect as could be hoped for.

General Report of the Board.

POOR-HOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

It does not appear from the statistics received that pauperism is increasing to any alarming extent in Wisconsin. "The poor ye have with you always," but it is not apparent that the number is larger than usual, notwithstanding the hard times and general financial depression.

The three systems of poor relief prevailing in Wisconsin are the county, town and mixed systems. The county system, especially where careful supervision is made of out-door relief, seems to accomplish the best results, by reducing the poor-house population to the lowest numbers.

Poor-houses throughout the state are generally in fair condition. the exception being nearly always where the county farms out its paupers to the care of the lowest bidder — a most deplorable method.

State Boards of Charities of many states have made, in recent years, thorough inquiry into pauperism and its causes. The conclusion reached by these inquiries has made it clear that by far the greater number of paupers have reached that condition by idleness. improvidence, drunkenness or some form of vicious indulgence. It is also the concensus of opinion that these vices and weaknesses are very frequently, if not universally, the result of tendencies which are to a greater or less degree hereditary. The element of heredity enters so largely into the problem of general degeneracy that it would seem to demand the special attention of law-makers. Vice, pauperism, idiocy, and insanity are to an alarming degree hereditary and are closely allied. The day may possibly come when public opinion shall demand that the pruning knife be applied in order that the taint of degeneracy may not affect the entire body politic. To protect itself society may reach the conclusion that criminals, paupers and the insane shall not be allowed to again mingle with the world, with the ability to reproduce their species and continue their kind into further generations.

General Report of the Board.

COUNTY JAILS.

During the past two years new jails have been erected in the counties of Crawford, Forest, Pepin, Price, Vilas, Waupaca and Wood, and a new sheriff's residence has been added to the jail of Grant county. Clark and Portage counties are about to erect new jails, the plans for which will soon be submitted to the Board for approval. Adams is now the only county in Wisconsin having no jail.

Some of the new jails above mentioned were made necessary through condemnation notices served by the Board, which declared abundant reasons why the formerly existing jails should no longer be used. The Board moves slowly in the matter of condemning jails. Many are ripe for condemnation in counties where the conditions are not favorable to the erection of suitable buildings to take their places. It is, in many cases, wise to wait for prospects that these counties will soon be able and willing to construct the proper quarters for misdemeanants and persons awaiting trial. The construction of a jail which answers modern requirements as to the classification of offenders, and provides facilities for cellular separation, now regarded a necessity by penologists, occasions large expense, and the Board should closely scrutinize all plans for new buildings and reject such as do not come up to the mark.

When counties are not able to do their duty in this matter, and where an enforcement of it can be brought about only through demands by the Board which result in oppressive local taxation, it is better to wait for the coming of such municipal growth as guarantees the ability to pay for an adequate improvement, than to accept a building which will prove but little better adapted to modern needs than the old one.

The construction of nearly every jail in the state is most faulty, because of its lack of proper facilities for such administration as will protect young offenders from every form of communication or contact with the hardened prisoners, who consti-

tute a rapidly growing class. It should be said, here, that generally, where jail facilities enable a sheriff and jailer to do something in the way of saving young offenders from contact with other classes they do not make full use of such facilities. No remedy for this occurs to the Board which does not involve a radical change of the law in reference to jail government. If every jail were managed by a local Board appointed by the governor, and conducted as a corrective as well as a minor penal institution, there can be no question that it would cease to be a hatchery of crime. It costs more to feed and care for prisoners in cellular separation than when they are permitted to herd together, and therefore little hope or reliance can be placed in the sheriff's interest in reformatory work under present conditions. When the jails of the state cease to be run as means of increasing the revenue of the sheriff's office it will be possible to make them, what every consideration of public saftey requires they should be, agencies for arresting progressive criminal tendencies, and punishing instead of fattening the depraved wretches who as tramps, habitual drunkards or petty thieves infest these institutions. The latter are perhaps more happy in confinement where their gregarious instincts are encouraged, as they generally are, than at large.

Cellular separation would make jail life unattractive to the class referred to, the incentive to enter it would be withdrawn, and society could not help being the gainer were it adopted in every county of the state.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The many institutions of this class continue to do good work. They are annually inspected by the Board, to whom it has often been a matter of surprise that so much could be accomplished at such small cost. Not the least of the advantages accruing to the state through the existence of these institutions is the fact

that in their peculiar scope of usefulness they enlist the co-operation of good citizens everywhere, and incite charitable impulses which sweeten life in many communities. This reacts upon the communities where such enterprises exist and makes them better places in which to live. Preeminently their influence is civilizing and refining. They may, indeed, be called adjuncts to culture.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. HEG,
RICHARD GUENTHER,
LEMUEL ELLSWORTH,
WM. P. LYON,
CLARENCE SNYDER,
Board of Control.

Cost of Maintaining the Institutions.

TOTAL COST.

Average population, yearly and weekly cost per capita.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total cost.		Average population.		Yearly cost per capita.		Weekly cost per capita.	
	1895	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
State Hospital for the Insane	$117,608 14	$103,475 01	450	397	$261 35	$260 64	$5 03	$5 01
Northern Hospital for the Insane	140,331 53	117,891 87	592	556	237 05	212 04	4 56	4 07
School for the Deaf	42,005 49	39,799 54	199	180	211 08	221 11	4 05	4 25
School for the Blind	29,538 86	37,215 76	101	101	292 47	368 47	5 62	7 09
Industrial School for Boys	69,494 16	63,270 74	369	343	188 33	184 46	3 62	3 55
State Prison	103,176 98	85,030 47	625	606	165 08	140 31	3 17	2 69
State Public School	43,016 83	46,097 41	270	237	159 32	194 50	3 06	3 74
Total	$545,171 99	$492,780 80	2,606	2,420	$209 20	$203 63	$4 02	$3 92

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1895 and 1896, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.

Classification of Items.	State Hospital for the Insane.		Northern Hospital for the Insane.		School for the Deaf.		School for the Blind.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Amusements and means of instruction	$418 14	$880 92	$560 22	$523 09	$306 33	$332 84	$507 04	$459 33
Barn, farm and garden	*1,955 56	*6,869 78	*6,304 87	*13,404 41	*138 99	*23 10	*467 69	30 77
Boot and shoe factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	432 30	458 60	.....	.....
Clothing	7,382 30	6,263 44	7,865 01	5,118 82	146 52	259 13	62 69	108 45
Discharged patients	540 62	569 76	347 60	423 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discounts	*419 05	*247 32	*237 85	*267 24	*65 79	*42 85	*41 33	*26 12
Drug and medical dep't	1,214 63	1,459 86	1,446 33	1,485 74	113 84	172 26	118 09	156 50
Engines and boilers	681 15	1,335 81	913 58	923 42	499 31	249 42	311 67	564 09
Elopers	131 94	216 60	151 71	87 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freight and express (not otherwise classified)	24 15	40 19	40 76	35 85	30 55	11 45	.....	.....
Fire apparatus	193 30	157 68	1,243 62	170 54	9 25	.....	8 78	.....
Fuel	14,980 89	9,716 48	15,544 70	11,934 96	5,139 64	3,025 24	3,408 70	1,732 93
Furniture	406 57	261 17	1,722 79	.....	81 07	55	56 05	732 89
Gas and other lights	2,037 04	1,922 24	1,801 25	2,460 49	1,346 90	1,060 77	733 34	3,944 78
House furnishing	5,872 43	4,048 08	6,724 30	4,634 05	968 45	1,027 36	592 09	1,226 71
Laboratory	.....	.....	86 72	14 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundry	567 53	654 37	1,039 68	858 45	179 36	206 39	186 35	180 85
Library	148 79	303 12	555 18	358 16	84 72	6 94	.....	.....
Machinery and tools	71 76	58 67	168 16	102 30	20 81	1 40	10 93	10 04
Miscellaneous	587 83	334 32	122 43	271 00	724 07	461 18	559 35	809 06
Officers' expenses	373 11	280 38	224 17	242 28	153 22	73 90	120 56	96 72

Current Expenses.

Printing office	.....	.....	.....	.....	446 19	434 96	.....	.....
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	1,075 00	896 13	948 53	874 62	314 93	281 08	327 05	275 44
Real estate, including buildings, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 00	300 00	25 00	.....
Repairs and renewals	3,506 99	4,259 82	7,134 67	5,889 21	964 88	1,974 96	2,114 56	4,171 40
Restraints	4 50	65 75	.....	9 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
State board of control	3,813 90	3,813 90	4,397 45	4,397 45	1,466 36	1,466 36	1,259 34	1,259 34
Subsistence	37,472 46	32,583 85	51,410 08	45,364 60	9,095 10	8,036 41	6,437 12	7,953 63
Surgical instruments and appliances	228 68	201 02	135 89	167 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	352 63	396 50	372 33	92 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wages and salaries	37,896 41	39,822 05	41,947 09	45,123 50	19,476 47	20,024 59	12,990 92	13,289 50
Work departments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218 25	239 45
Totals	$119,982 75	$110,592 11	$146,874 25	$131,563 52	$42,210 27	$39,865 49	$30,047 88	$37,241 88
*Gains deducted	*2,374 61	*7,117 10	*6,542 72	*13,671 65	*204 78	*65 95	*509 02	*26 12
Net expenditures	$117,608 14	103,475 01	140,331 53	117,891 87	42,005 49	39,799 54	29,538 86	37,215 76
Deduct receipts for maintenance of inmates	1,795 82	1,972 69	208 00	751 28	.....	.....	80 00	80 00
Total costs	$115,812 32	$101,502 32	$140,123 53	$117,140 59	.....	.....	$29,458 86	$37,135 76
Received from counties	44,540 38	40,251 28	52,453 29	53,075 94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net cost to the state	$71,271 94	$61,251 04	$87,670 24	$64,064 65	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES — Continued.

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1895 and 1896, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.

Classification of Items.	Industrial School for Boys.		State Prison.		State Public School.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Amusements and means of instruction	$790 66	$1,307 55	$127 64	$69 56	$246 53	$342 35
Accounts receivable	.....	.....	.....	*770 71	.....	.....
Armory	19 15	.....	10 50	2 70	.....	.....
Agents' expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,973 20	2,976 86
Barn, farm and garden	*198 03	*1,382 31	2,233 75	*1,737 69	*565 77	*2,002 73
Boot and shoe factory	668 52	554 59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	538 73	656 90
Clothing	6,315 73	4,926 95	8,888 48	7,592 40	4,739 39	4,622 63
Convicts' earnings	.....	.....	225 42	266 76	.....	.....
Discharges	.....	.....	4,792 10	4,636 35	.....	.....
Discounts	*49 14	*174 00	*126 19	*219 20	*71 09	*126 03
Drug and medical department	704 71	1,203 28	948 18	1,128 88	1,069 49	1,181 62
Engines and boilers	106 22	217 59	455 25	1,047 18	79 10	69 11
Escapes	329 30	433 37	163 30	286 82	79 01	13 67
Exchange	.....	.....	25 00	22 40	29	.....
Freight and exp. (not otherwise classified)	6 73	5 80	11 20	7 25	6 30	4 95
Fire apparatus	91 06	149 00	239 96	.....	6 42	14 32
Fuel	6,044 13	4,072 46	10,732 74	9,343 17	4,468 42	3,490 74
Furniture	229 06	265 29	54 39	86 78	44 55	203 29
Gas and other lights	1,539 53	1,087 79	1,222 35	1,192 89	689 19	894 47
House furnishing	3,521 63	3,532 03	3,240 44	1,888 90	1,118 33	1,703 89
Indebtedness	.....	.....	468 51	761 09	.....	.....
Laundry	618 19	774 88	836 74	736 43	226 34	245 29

Current Expenses.

Library	9 12	17 06	.....	31 98	.....	.....
Machinery and tools	161 27	131 35	330 65	118 64	20 64	10 46
Miscellaneous	506 62	758 28	575 86	458 49	667 72	786 83
Officers' expenses	88 12	44 25	176 25	226 58	92 36	90 95
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	522 30	592 19	548 26	506 33	269 85	307 18
Repairs and renewals	4,678 20	3,431 15	2,814 03	1,233 30	859 62	1,989 06
State Board of Control	2,077 91	2,077 91	2,604 94	2,604 94	1,380 10	1,380 10
Sock factory	1,414 39	425 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence	18,634 52	17,230 53	37,127 91	27,778 15	10,134 68	10,567 38
Tobacco	.....	.....	900 59	870 19	.....	.....
Wages and salaries	20,634 26	21,288 02	23,548 72	24,859 91	14,943 43	16,674 12
Totals	$69,741 33	$64,827 05	$103,303 17	$87,758 07	$43,653 69	$48,226 17
*Gains deducted	*247 17	*1,556 31	*126 19	*2,727 60	*636 86	*2,128 76
Net expenditures	$69,494 16	$63,270 74	$103,176 98	$85,030 47	$43,016 83	$46,097 41
Deduct receipts from prisoners' earnings	.....	.....	55,065 37	55,816 15	.....	.....
Received from counties	7,724 63	8,849 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net cost to state	$61,769 53	$54,421 49	$48,111 61	$29,214 32	.....	.....

Movement of Population.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1896.

	State Hospital.		Northern Hospital.		School for Deaf.		School for Blind.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Number present or enrolled Oct. 1, 1894-95	479	455	597	605	188	180	100	98
Returned from homes and on leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admitted during the year	364	394	461	481	49	41	13	27
Total	843	846	1,058	1,086	237	221	143	125
Discharged recovered	100	104	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged improved	162	164	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged unimproved	79	128	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died	45	41	63	46	1	.....	.....	3
Not insane	2	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sent home on leave absence	.....	.....	.....	317	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sent to county asylums	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honorable discharges	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....
Dismissed as incapable	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Died in school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Dismissed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gone to other schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Over school age	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Absentees	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	23	.....	.....
Time expired	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Graduated	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	7
Dropped during year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10
Suspended	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Released on parole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sentence expired or reduced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pardoned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Order of court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to hospitals for insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placed in homes on indenture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to Industrial School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number present or enrolled Sept. 30	455	402	605	520	180	179	98	103
Average for the year	450	397	592	556	199	180	101	101

Movement of Population.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION—Continued.

In the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1896.

	Industrial School for Boys.		State Prison.		State Public School.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1895.
Number present or enrolled Oct. 1, 1894-95	351	345	662	615	266	283
Returned from homes and on leave	30	53	.....	.....	89	118
Admitted during the year	209	178	317	318	217	159
Total	590	576	979	933	572	560
Discharged recovered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged unimproved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died	1	1	5	5	1	2
Not insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sent home on leave absence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sent to county asylums	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honorable discharges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dismissed as incapable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died in school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dismissed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gone to other schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over school age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Absentees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Time expired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graduated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dropped during year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspended	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Released on parole	229	231	4	.....	.....	.....
Discharged of age	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sentence expired or reduced	.....	.....	318	313	.....	.....
Pardoned	.....	.....	31	19	.....	.....
Order of court	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....
Transferred to hospitals for insane	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....
Placed in homes on indenture	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	321
Returned to counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9
Transferred to Industrial School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hospital for treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Number present or enrolled Sept. 30	345	328	615	582	283	225
Average for the year	369	343	625	606	270	237

Estimate of Appropriations Needed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

Estimate of expenditures and the appropriations required for each of the two coming appropriation years.

	State hospital for the insane.	Northern hospital for the insane.	School for the deaf.	School for the blind.
Amusements and means of instruction	$500 00	$600 00	$600 00	$1,500 00
Agents' expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barn, farm and garden	4,500 00	2,000 00	700 00	1,200 00
Boot and shoe factory	.....	.....	500 00	.....
Clothing	6,500 00	6,500 00	200 00	200 00
Children's transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convicts' earnings	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges	400 00	450 00	.....	.....
Drugs and medical department	1,200 00	1,400 00	200 00	200 00
Engines and boilers	1,000 00	900 00	1,500 00	500 00
Elopers	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Fire apparatus	300 00	300 00	200 00	500 00
Freight and express (not otherwise classified)	50 00	50 00	50 00	25 00
Fuel	12,000 00	14,000 00	4,500 00	3,000 00
Furniture	400 00	400 00	200 00	500 00
Gas and other lights	2,200 00	2,300 00	1,200 00	1,000 00
House furnishing	5,000 00	6,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Laundry	600 00	800 00	250 00	500 00
Library	200 00	350 00	200 00	.....
Machinery and tools	75 00	100 00	300 00	200 00
Miscellaneous	500 00	500 00	600 00	800 00
Officers' expenses	300 00	300 00	200 00	150 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	800 00	900 00	400 00	350 00
Printing office	.....	.....	300 00	.....
Repairs and renewals	3,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	3,000 00
Sock factory	.....	.....	.....	.....
State board of control	3,800 00	4,500 00	1,450 00	1,400 00
Subsistence	33,000 00	40,000 00	9,000 00	8,500 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	150 00	200 00	.....	.....
Tobacco	400 00	100 00	.....	.....
Wages and salaries	10,000 00	45,000 00	23,000 00	15,000 00
Work departments	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Total	$114,075 00	$130,850 00	$48,550 00	$39,725 00
To be received from counties	34,501 31	47,725 63	.....	.....
Receipts from board and clothing, convict labor, etc.	1,500 00	500 00	200 00	100 00
Balance	$78,073 69	$82,624 37	$48,350 00	$39,625 00
Probable surplus at close of present year	3,800 00	3,000 00	4,400 00	.....
Probable deficiency at close of present year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations necessary for first year	$74,273 69	$79,624 37	$43,950 00	$39,625 00
Appropriations necessary for second year	78,073 69	82,624 37	48,350 00	39,625 00
Total for the period	$152,347 38	$162,248 74	$92,300 00	$79,250 00

Estimate of Appropriations Needed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED — Continued.

Estimate of expenditures and the appropriations required for each of the two coming appropriation years.

	Industrial school for boys.	State prison.	State public school.
Amusements and means of instruction	$1,500 00	$100 00	$400 00
Agents' expenses	.....	.....	3,500 00
Barn, farm and garden	2,000 00	1,500 00	1,800 00
Boot and shoe factory	2,000 00	.....	.....
Clothing	6,000 00	8,000 00	5,000 00
Children's transportation	.....	.....	700 00
Convicts' earnings	.....	250 00	.....
Discharges	.....	4,750 00	.....
Drugs and medical department	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,200 00
Engines and boilers	1,000 00	750 00	400 00
Elopers	500 00	250 00	100 00
Fire apparatus	400 00	250 00	200 00
Freight and express (not otherwise classified)	50 00	.....	25 00
Fuel	5,500 00	10,000 00	4,500 00
Furniture	500 00	150 00	300 00
Gas and other lights	1,500 00	1,250 00	800 00
House furnishing	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,400 00
Laundry	700 00	750 00	300 00
Library	300 00	100 00	100 00
Machinery and tools	250 00	150 00	50 00
Miscellaneous	800 00	600 00	800 00
Officers' expenses	100 00	250 00	150 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	600 00	500 00	350 00
Printing office	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and renewals	3,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00
Sock factory	1,000 00	.....	.....
State board of control	2,300 00	2,800 00	1,900 00
Subsistence	18,500 00	33,000 00	12,000 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	.....	800 00	.....
Wages and salaries	21,500 00	25,000 00	17,000 00
Work departments	.....	.....	.....
Total	$75,000 00	$97,200 00	$55,475 00
To be received from counties	7,874 76	.....	.....
Receipts from board and clothing, convict labor, etc	400 00	50,000 00	.....
Balance	$66,725 24	$47,200 00	$55,475 00
Probable surplus at close of present year	.....	.....	10,500 00
Probable deficiency at close of present year	.....	36,000 00	.....
Appropriations necessary for first year	$66,725 24	$83,200 00	$44,975 00
Appropriations necessary for second year	66,725 24	47,200 00	55,475 00
Total for the period	$133,450 48	$130,400 00	$100,450 00

County Quotas in Hospitals.

COUNTY QUOTAS IN HOSPITALS.

Table showing the quota or number of patients each county is entitled to have in the state hospitals for the insane, based upon the population as shown by the census of 1895, taking effect January 1, 1896.

County.	Population.	Quota.	County.	Population.	Quota
Adams	7,532	5	Marathon	36,598	24
Ashland	17,241	11	Marinette	27,271	18
Barron	20,122	13	Marquette	10,203	7
Bayfield	12,595	8	Milwaukee	287,922	.....
Brown	45,623	30	Monroe	26,350	18
Buffalo	16,931	11	Oconto	18,339	12
Burnett	5,892	4	Oneida	7,060	5
Calumet	17,744	12	Outagamie	44,404	30
Chippewa	28,727	19	Ozaukee	16,545	11
Clark	21,342	14	Pepin	7,567	5
Columbia	30,868	21	Pierce	23,040	15
Crawford	17,203	11	Polk	16,117	11
Dane	65,669	44	Portage	28,531	19
Dodge	47,851	32	Price	7,257	5
Door	16,969	11	Racine	41,110	27
Douglas	29,986	20	Richland	19,619	13
Dunn	25,006	17	Rock	48,414	32
Eau Claire	33,172	22	St. Croix	25,870	17
Florence	2,850	2	Sauk	32,919	22
Fond du Lac	47,436	32	Sawyer	3,741	2
Forest	1,288	2	Shawano	22,573	15
Grant	38,372	26	Sheboygan	48,396	32
Green	23,420	16	Taylor	8,498	6
Green Lake	15,939	11	Trempealeau	21,963	15
Iowa	23,447	16	Vernon	27,035	18
Iron	5,338	4	Vilas	3,801	3
Jackson	16,722	11	Walworth	29,162	19
Jefferson	36,317	24	Washburn	4,266	3
Juneau	18,754	13	Washington	24,077	16
Kenosha	17,548	12	Waukesha	36,562	24
Kewaunee	17,632	12	Waupaca	30,793	21
La Crosse	43,610	29	Waushara	15,355	10
La Fayette	21,488	14	Winnebago	57,627	38
Langlade	11,092	7	Wood	21,637	14
Lincoln	14,765	10			
Manitowoc	40,802	27	Total	1,937,915	1,100

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin School for the Blind

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.

OFFICERS.

HOWARD F. BLISS.	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
MISS LIZZIE J. CURTIS,	MATRON.
MISS JENNIE L KENDALL.	CLERK.

TEACHERS.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

MISS S. AUGUSTA WATSON,
MISS LOVILA M. MOSHER,
MISS ELIZABETH M. ABBOTT,
MISS FRANCES H. BENSON,
MISS ELIZABETH HOUGHTON.
MISS MARY TUTTLE, (KINDERGARTEN).

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

MRS. JOANNA H. JONES,
MISS JEANETTE BECKWITH.
MISS LAURA D. ENGLESON.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

MISS ELEANOR PARKS.	ASSISTANT MATRON, TEACHER OF GIRLS' SEWING.
MRS. ELLEN HANSON,	TEACHER OF WEAVING.
M. H. GAEBLER,	TEACHER OF PIANO TUNING.
O. J. PRESTON,	TEACHER OF BOYS' HANDICRAFT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the pleasure of submitting herewith the forty-seventh annual and seventh biennial report of the school. Modesty suggests that the report be made as brief and concise as practicable.

The institution came under my management September 7th, 1895, and was found to be in excellent condition in many ways. It has been my aim to maintain the high standard established, and from what I am able to gather from kindred institutions in other states, I am glad to say that Wisconsin occupies an enviable position in the care and education of her blind children.

IMPROVED FACILITIES.

Recognizing the fact that more room was needed, the last session of the legislature generously appropriated $6,000.00 for the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the 40 acres already occupied, and the state now owns 67 acres, including a beautiful grove. Twenty-five thousand dollars were also appropriated for a new school building which was badly needed. The money has been invested in what is known as the "east wing" of the main building, completing the structure and providing school and music rooms and a gymnasium. The old school building will be used for boys' dormitories and shop purposes, and the institution as now equipped can provide for one hundred and fifty pupils, and will be found ample for years to come.

Under your wise supervision the heating system has been improved by installing two Hawley down draft furnaces. The buildings have been better heated than ever before and at a saving of $2,600.00 over the previous year.

The new lighting plant, which has also been installed during

the past year, was a much needed improvement and contributed much to the value and attractiveness of the property.

The laundry has been put in first class condition, and aside from painting and ordinary repairs, I cannot see where much in the way of unusual expense needs to be incurred for some years to come.

ATTENDANCE.

Owing to the crowded condition of the institution, but little effort has been made to increase the attendance during the past two years. I am satisfied that quite a large number of children scattered over the state should be enjoying the benefits of the state school, and during the coming year persistent and systematic efforts will be used to secure their attendance. If in any way the county superintendents could be induced to take ordinary interest in the education of the blind, much more could be accomplished in securing new pupils.

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment, Oct. 1st, 1894, was		100
Admitted during the year		13
Total		113
Graduated	0	
Dropped during year	15	
		15
Remaining on roll Oct. 1st, 1895		98
Admitted during year		27
Total		125
Graduated	7	
Died	3	
Suspended	2	
Dropped during year	10	
		22
Remaining on roll Oct. 1st, 1896		103

The average age of the pupils during the past term was a fraction over 17 years, showing that the attendance includes a percentage of adult blind who come to the institution to learn trades, because there is no other place provided. This is detrimental to the school from an educational standpoint, but I can recommend no remedy until the state establishes industrial homes for this class. This has been done in several states with beneficial results, and is a work of charity that no state can afford to overlook. The blind population of Wisconsin numbers about fifteen hundred, more than two-thirds of the number belonging to the adult class, and very many of them dependent. The industrial home may be made partially self-supporting, bringing much of happiness and a measure of independence, relieving the state school, at the same time, of an element that is disadvantageous to its interests. I would commend to your honorable body a careful investigation of the subject.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The industrial work of the institution is fully up to the standard of other states, and that is not saying very much for this department. The trades taught are broom-making, chair caning, mattress and hammock making, and carpet weaving. It is possible for an active, intelligent boy with a combination of these simple trades to largely support himself, yet no seeing boy with the same equipment would succeed. I have looked thus far in vain for something more practical for our blind boys, and will welcome gratefully at any time, from any source, any suggestion along this line. Many of our boys are ambitious, ready to take hold of anything that presents itself, but the possibilities seem so limited that we invariably turn back to the time-honored ruts. I am satisfied that if the concentrated efforts of a dozen or twenty of our young men could be utilized in the manufacture of brooms, or any other one thing that they might make expertly by practice, the product could be sold suc-

cessfully, and the labor receive fair remuneration. But this can be done only through the industrial home.

Piano tuning is an industry that is successfully taught to a limited number of our young men. If a boy possesses musical talent and a reasonable amount of mechanical genius, and some business ability, it is possible for him to make a living after graduating from this course. Two young men left us at the close of last year, and have established themselves in what promises to be a successful business as piano tuners.

Our girls are taught to knit and sew, and many of them are thus enabled to contribute something practical to the home life. The cooking classes introduced three years ago, have been reasonably successful, and a source of satisfaction and enjoyment to the participants. They have demonstrated that a blind girl can be taught to cook, and the mother's work is frequently lightened by the aid of the daughter who formerly occupied the chimney corner.

Light handicraft that is at all practicable for girls is extremely difficult to find, and this avenue will ever be open to experiment and improvement.

MUSIC.

Many people are possessed of the notion that blindness is a great aid to the development of musical talent. Observation suggests that blindness is not a blessing, and in no sense an aid in the development of any talent. The blind boy or girl who becomes a good musician by years of constant study, would be a star of the first magnitude on the musical horizon, if blessed with sight.

More than half the pupils of the state school receive personal instruction on either the piano or violin. It is a source of pleasure and comfort to all of them, and in my judgment, forms a very important element in their education. Vocal instruction both in chorus and individual work is also freely given,

and as a result the school is noted for the musical ability of its pupils.

The pipe organ contemplated for the new building will be found of practical benefit to pupils that may excel in instrumental work.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Commencing with the kindergarten which contains pupils of all ages, from seven to seventeen years, and going up through the primary and intermediate and into the high school grades, the state school has the same course of study as the best high schools of the state: and her scholars graduate with the same degree of honor and ability. Every department of this work is manned with teachers who possess patience, energy, skill, and untiring faithfulness. Their work is different from the work of the ordinary teacher because they have to do with a class of children and young people whose defects are frequently more than the loss of vision,—children gathered from all parts of the state and from every condition of life, many of them physically weak, with minds more or less dwarfed by neglect.

The development of child life has always been to me a study of the greatest import, but never more so than during the past year. I have watched the unfolding of dormant energies and the quickening of latent impulses under the steady hands of skillful teachers, until I am thoroughly satisfied that the state is intelligently and faithfully performing the work of philanthropy in which it is engaged.

I recognize the fact that beyond this school is nothing but life,—neither the college nor university is an incentive to our pupils, for both are beyond their grasp.

Another fact is also very apparent, and that is that only a small percentage of our pupils will ever graduate from our high school course. This condition is true of all seeing schools, and yet the fact remains that to the mind shut in from the outside world, and dependent almost entirely upon itself for enjoyment, the

mental equipment should be as thorough and complete as it is possible to furnish. The graduating class of 1896, represented as intelligent a class of young people as can be found in any high school. While it is true that the diploma is not a sure passport to them as breadwinners, it is equally true that the efforts to secure it have contributed to the elements of good citizenship, and the individual mind has been enriched and made capable of enjoyment and broader development.

As I become familiar with the work, which I find grows upon me with absorbing interest, I may introduce some changes in the course of study, as I do not consider it of vital importance that our pupils should graduate from an established state course, for reasons already stated. I entertain the highest regard for education, which to me seems much more than simply a knowledge of text books. To the blind, especially, shut in from so many activities that the seeing enjoy, and shut out from so many opportunities, I would if possible lay a foundation that would result in characters well developed, with mental activities quickened along all practical lines, and with minds and hearts so closely in touch with the great pulse of humanity, that the loss of vision would in a measure be absorbed in the quickening of every other faculty. Looking to this end, we aim to keep our pupils well informed in the current events of the day, causing them to forget so far as possible their condition, and preparing them as best we may for a place in society when they leave us. Above all, our aim is to have them possess moral character free from blemish, and to take into life wholesome and healthy views of existence.

If this were simply a school, having beyond it the inspiring anticipation of professional life, and the many channels of usefulness open to seeing youth, the conditions would be materially different; but the longer I am associated with the work the more fully I am convinced that the institution represents more than a school for simply literary requirements.

Deprived of all sentiment, the institution is practically a

monument of charity, established and maintained by the generous philanthropy of a Christian commonwealth. The inmates belong to the defective classes and are universally recognized as such. It is possible to make them happy, and, in many cases, to store their minds with useful knowledge, and to equip their hands and brains with a reasonable amount of skill, so that occasionally, in spite of their infirmity, they are enabled to take up the struggle of life and successfully compete with their seeing brothers and sisters. To a large majority, however, in this state and every other, the element of sympathy in liberal measure will always be necessary to ordinary success, and not unfrequently to existence. I am prompted to this plain statement of fact by the sentimental nonsense that sometimes finds expression concerning the state school for the blind, and with no desire to depreciate in any way the benefits of a practical education.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has been nearly uniformly good. One of our boys, Edward Weller, died of consumption, just before the close of school in 1895, and two of our little girls, sisters, Mina and Augusta Prebe, died of diphtheria, at their home in Merrill, just before the opening of the fall term in 1895.

I do not feel like closing this report without saying a word for the institution in memory of your late honorable president, Hans B. Warner, whose untimely death we have not ceased to mourn. We recognized in Mr. Warner a friend, whose conservative judgment and wise counsel we had learned to honor and respect. His death comes to us as a personal loss, and his memory will long be cherished and revered.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended, and for the forbearance so generously bestowed on my work in its initial year, I am

Very cordially,

H. F. BLISS,

Superintendent.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

The following table shows the number of pupils reported for each year of the existence of the school:

Number of Pupils.	From—	To—
Six	Oct. 1, 1849	.....
Eight	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851
Nine	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851
Nine	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852
Thirteen	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853
Sixteen	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854
Fourteen	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855
Nineteen	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 21, 1856
Twenty	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857
Twenty-five	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858
Twenty-seven	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859
Thirty-four	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860
Forty-two	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
Fifty	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
Fifty-four	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
Fifty-nine	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
Fifty-eight	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
Fifty-four	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
Fifty-four	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
Sixty	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
Sixty-nine	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
Sixty-four	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
Sixty-eight	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 1, 1871
Seventy-six	Oct. 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1872
Seventy-seven	Oct. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873
Seventy-five	Oct. 1, 1873	Oct. 1, 1874
Eighty-two	Oct. 1, 1874	Oct. 1, 1875
Eighty-six	Oct. 1, 1875	Oct. 1, 1876
Ninety-one	Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 1, 1877
Ninety-one	Oct. 1, 1877	Oct. 1, 1878
Ninety	Oct. 1, 1878	Oct. 1, 1879
Eighty-nine	Oct. 1, 1879	Oct. 1, 1880
Eighty-four	Oct. 1, 1880	Oct. 1, 1881
Eighty-two	Oct. 1, 1881	Oct. 1, 1882
Seventy-eight	Oct. 1, 1882	Oct. 1, 1883
Seventy-eight	Oct. 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1884
Eighty-four	Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 1, 1885
Ninety-one	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 1, 1886
Ninety-three	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1887
One hundred and one	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 1, 1888
One hundred and four	Oct. 1, 1888	Oct. 1, 1889
One hundred and seven	Oct. 1, 1889	Oct. 1, 1890
One hundred and nine	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
One hundred and seventeen	Oct. 1, 1891	Oct. 1, 1892
One hundred thirty-two	Oct. 1, 1892	Oct. 1, 1893
One hundred thirty	Oct. 1, 1893	Oct. 1, 1894
One hundred and thirteen	Oct. 1, 1894	Oct. 1, 1895
One hundred and twenty-five	Oct. 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1896

Enrollment of Pupils, 1894–96.

The following pupils were enrolled during the biennial period, October 1st, 1894, to September 30th, 1896.

BOYS.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Adams, Herbert	North Clayton	Crawford.
Alleyn, Methar	Marinette	Marinette.
Anderson, Andrew	Rice Lake	Barron.
Anderson, Jens	Stoughton	Dane.
Belongia, Fred	Oconto	Oconto.
Bentzine, Alphonz	Cumberland	Barron.
Berger, John	Aniwa	Langlade.
Berger, Nicholas	Aniwa	Langlade.
Bergs, Joseph	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Breitzman, Leo	Neenah	Winnebago.
Brinneman, William	Ashland	Ashland.
Brown, Royal	Neillsville	Clark.
Carter, Roy	Janesville	Rock.
Cochran, Orson	Centralia	Wood.
Cochran, Willie	Centralia	Wood.
Coleman, Edward	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
Cory, Arthur	Viroqua	Vernon.
Crandall, William	Walworth	Walworth.
Dobbins, Willie	Marinette	Marinette.
Donahue, Edward	New Richmond	St. Croix.
Donhardt, Andrew	Marshfield	Wood.
Edwards, Arthur	Oconto	Oconto.
Feick, Hugo	Plymouth	Sheboygan.
Feistel, Alfred	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
Finney, William	Stuben	Crawford.
Friar, Fred	Meadow Valley	Juneau.
Gauerke, Adolph	Ixonia	Jefferson.
Genrich, Edward	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Goetzinger, Walter	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Hartley, Dell	Pardeeville	Columbia.
Hayner, Frank	Janesville	Rock.
Heck, Leo	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
Heil, Josie	Stevens Point	Portage.
Hess, Joseph	Kewaskum	Washington.
Hulburt, Chester	Bangor	La Crosse.
Johnston, Bertie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Kavanaugh, James	Cumberland	Barron.
Klattee, Louis	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Knight, Terence	Darlington	La Fayette.
Langenkamp, Joseph	Tisch Mills	Manitowoc.
Mahon, Albert	La Grange	Walworth.
Manz, Louis	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
McCulloch, Pliny	Monroe	Green.
Metajowitz, Charles	Branch	Manitowoc.
Musilek, Willie	Racine	Racine.
Nelson, Carl	River Falls	Pierce.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

BOYS—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Ness, Ludwig	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Nitschke, Arthur	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Nolden, Reinhold	Alma	Buffalo.
Parish, Chester	Whitewater	Walworth.
Plagens, Edward	Fairwater	Fond du Lac.
Raabe, Edward	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Rickert, Adam	Portage	Columbia.
Roberts, Daniel	Baraboo	Sauk.
Rogers, Leon	Franksville	Racine.
Root Charles	Waukesha	Waukesha.
Rouse, Hayes	Bay Settlement	Brown.
Schnittke, Theodore	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Schuster, John	Richfield	Washington.
Scofield, Howard	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Scribner, Jerry	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Siegel, Frank	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Skeel, Joseph	Ashland	Ashland.
Thurow, Herman	Turner Junction	Illinois.
Wagner, August	Horicon	Juneau.
Weller, Edward	Sparta	Monroe.
Wilson, John	Bloomington	Grant.
Wolf, George	Prescott	Pierce.
Wutstrack, Charles	Footville	Rock.
Wuttke, Otto	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.

Enrollment of Pupils, 1895–96.

GIRLS.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Anderson, Ida	Menomonie	Dunn.
Austin, Sadie	Waupaca	Waupaca.
Beirne, Cora	Oakfield	Fond du Lac.
Belongia, Louise	Oconto	Oconto.
Bennett, Jessie	Madison	Dane.
Bentzine, Emma	Cumberland	Barron.
Bickford, Mabel	Waupun	Fond du Lac.
Bo, Alfreda	Baldwin	St. Croix.
Bolden, Elva	Genesee	Waukesha.
Boury, Leah	Rice Lake	Barron.
Brandt, Anna	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Brooks, Hattie	Pittsville	Wood.
Carr, Cassie	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Christopherson, Sophia	Prairie Farm	Barron.
Cole, Dora Eva	Red Mound	Vernon.
Carnett, Irma	Menominee	Michigan.
Damuth, Laura	Elkhorn	Walworth.
Davis, Anna	Western Union Jct	Racine.
Davis, Maggie	Western Union Jct	Racine.
Deery, Sarah	Waukesha	Waukesha.
Emerson, Elizabeth	Hanover	Rock.
Enders, Emma	Marinette	Marinette.
Foster, Jessie	Janesville	Rock.
Frank, Josie	Aberdeen	South Dakota.
Gallagher, Genevra	West Superior	Douglas.
Gould, Lena	Brodhead	Green.
Guernsey, Gertrude	Janesville	Rock.
Helmenstein, Dollie	Blue Mound	Dane.
Hirschfeldt, Henrietta	Jefferson	Jefferson.
Hull, Anna	Montello	Marquette.
Larsen, Mary	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Lorentsen, Thea	Baldwin	St. Croix.
Mathewson, Rosa	Stevens Point	Portage.
Mattson, Anna	Atlas	Polk.
McFate, Mildred	Waupun	Fond du Lac.
McGee, Sarah	Janesville	Rock.
McGrath, Margaret	Janesville	Rock.
Miller, Lizzie	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
O'Connor, Minnie	Edgerton	Rock.
Owen, Nellie	Portage	Columbia.
Palmer, Carrie	Janesville	Rock.
Patterson, Emma	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Postle, Catharine	Bloomer	Chippewa.
Prebe, Mina	Merrill	Lincoln.
Prebe, Augusta	Merrill	Lincoln.
Preston, Myrtie	River Falls	Pierce.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

GIRLS—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Pundt, Louise	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Purdy, Allie	Tomah	Monroe.
Racine, Katie	Bay View	Milwaukee.
Ritten, Anna	Neenah	Winnebago.
Russell, Anna May	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Schmidt, Clara	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Schnittke, Matilda	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Steinhoff, Agatha	Rapp	Monroe.
Swenness, Martha	West Salem	La Crosse.
Snyder, Grace	Janesville	Rock.
Tollefson, Tina	Winchester	Winnebago.
Tuttle, Helen	Baraboo	Sauk.
Van Handel, Mary	Little Chute	Outagamie.
Washburn, Birdie	Delavan	Walworth.
Weaver, Isabel	Watertown	Jefferson.
Wyman, Pearl	River Falls	Pierce.
Zech, Anna	Reedsburg	Sauk.
Zimmerman, Lizzie	Milford	Jeffers o
Zimmerman, Anna	Milford	Jefferson.

Current Expense Fund.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1895.

1894.				
Oct. 1....	Balance.....		....	$10,457 93
1895.				
April 25..	Appropriation chap. 356, laws 1895..		.....	73,000 00
Sept. 30..	Steward for sundries.....		.....	744 02
1895.	Steward for board and tuition.....		.....	80 00
April 15..	Transferred to new heating system fund to balance		$85 07	.....
Aug. 27 ..	Transferred for expenses board of control.....		1,259 34	.....
Sept. 30..	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....		26,930 53	.....
Sept. 30..	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$55,861 19		
Sept. 30..	Balance in hands of steward.....	145 82	56,007 01	
			$84,281 95	$84,281 95

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1896.

1895.				
Oct. 1....	Balance.....		.....	$56,007 01
1896.				
Sept. 30..	Steward for board and tuition.....		.....	80 00
Sept. 30..	Steward for sundries.....		.....	556 23
Aug. 15..	Transferred for expenses of board of control		$1,259 34	.....
Sept. 30..	Transferred to appropriation for land to balance.....		19 95	.....
Sept. 30..	Paid on account of current expenses this year		38,906 87	.....
Sept. 30..	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	$16,240 34		
Sept. 30..	Balance in hands of steward.....	216 74	16,457 08	
			$56,643 24	$56,643 24
1696.				
Oct. 1....	Balance.....			$16,457 08

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1894.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden	$1,783 96	$1,218 88	.....	$3,002 84
Clothing and expense of pupils	.....	62 69	.....	62 69
Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dep't.	13 45	115 84	.....	129 29
Engines and boilers	3,756 04	293 94	.....	4,049 98
Fire apparatus	88 40	78	.....	89 18
Fuel	2,215 62	1,650 08	190 00	4,055 70
Furniture	3,516 24	32 10	.....	3,548 34
Gas and other lights	4,130 06	105 93	$618 00	4,853 99
House furnishing	4,270 91	840 10	.....	5,111 01
Laundry	555 68	167 82	.....	723 50
Machinery and tools	213 10	20 20	.....	233 30
Means of instruction	6,978 26	392 58	.....	7,370 84
Miscellaneous	173 22	563 18	.....	736 40
Officers' expenses	.....	120 56	.....	120 56
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	179 69	258 25	.....	437 94
Real estate, including buildings, etc	166,305 84	.....	100 00	166,405 84
Repairs and renewals	71 61	2,301 80	.....	2,373 41
Scraps	.....	.....	84 95	84 95
Subsistence	678 72	5,545 80	847 34	7,071 86
Wages and salaries	.....	13,028 80	.....	13,028 80
Work department	569 37	252 53	.....	821 90
Totals	$195,500 17	$26,971 86	$1,840 29	$224,312 32
Discounts	.....	41 33	.....	.....
		$26,930 53		196,032 80
Net expenses	.....	.....	.....	$28,279 52

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Inventory September 30, 1895.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$2,048 29	$384 90	$1,037 34	$3,470 53	$467 69	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$62 69
.....	.....	41 33	41 33	41 33	.....
11 20	.....	.....	11 20	.....	118 09
3,738 31	.....	.....	3,738 31	.....	311 67
80 40	.....	.....	80 40	.....	8 78
27 80	1 20	618 00	647 00	.....	3,408 70
3,492 29	.....	.....	3,492 29	.....	56 05
4,120 65	.....	.....	4,120 65	.....	733 34
4,515 92	3 00	.....	4,518 92	.....	592 09
537 15	.....	.....	537 15	.....	186 35
222 37	.....	.....	222 37	.....	10 93
6,841 30	22 50	.....	6,863 80	.....	507 04
177 05	.....	.....	177 05	.....	559 35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 56
110 89	.....	.....	110 89	.....	327 05
166,380 84	.....	.....	166,380 84	.....	25 00
73 05	85	184 95	258 85	.....	2,114 56
.....	84 95	.....	84 95	.....	.....
615 49	19 25	.....	634 74	.....	6,437 12
.....	37 88	.....	37 88	.....	12,990 92
414 16	189 49	.....	603 65	.....	218 25
$193,407 16	$744 02	$1,881 62	$196,032 80	$509 02	$28,788 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					509 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$28,279 52
of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....					1,259 34
					$29,538 86

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind for

Classified Items.	Inventory September 30, 1895.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden.	$2,048 29	$988 16	.....	$3,036 45
Clothing and expense of pupils	.....	111 95	.....	111 95
Discounts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dep't.	11 20	159 70	.....	170 90
Engines and boilers	3,738 31	434 94	$1,300 00	5,473 25
Fire apparatus	80 40	.....	.....	80 40
Fuel	27 80	2,227 25	.....	2,255 05
Furniture	3,492 29	1,071 35	.....	4,563 64
Gas and other lights	4,120 65	4,223 08	433 00	8,776 73
House furnishing	4,515 92	1,255 78	6 00	5,777 70
Laundry	537 15	416 00	.....	953 15
Machinery and tools	222 37	12 74	.....	235 11
Means of instruction	6,841 30	700 56	250 00	7,791 86
Miscellaneous	177 05	794 86	.....	971 91
Officers' expenses	.....	96 72	.....	96 72
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	110 89	268 16	.....	379 05
Real estate, including buildings, etc	166,380 84	1,300 00	6,019 95	173,700 79
Repairs and renewals	73 05	4,286 95	.....	4,360 00
Scraps	.....	.....	125 00	125 00
Subsistence	615 49	6,851 42	888 78	8,355 69
Wages and salaries	.....	13,362 33	.....	13,362 33
Work departments	414 16	371 04	.....	785 20
Totals	$193,407 16	$38,932 99	$9,022 73	$241,362 88
Discounts	.....	26 12	.....	.....
		$38,906 87		$205,406 46
Net expenses	.....	.....	.....	$35,956 42

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Inventory September 30, 1896.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
1,976 90	$140 00	$888 78	$3,005 68	.....	$30 77
3 50	.....	.....	3 50	.....	108 45
.....	.....	26 12	26 12	$26 12	.....
14 40	.....	.....	14 40	.....	156 50
4,907 51	1 65	.....	4,909 16	.....	564 09
80 40	.....	.....	80 40	.....	.....
89 12	.....	433 00	522 12	.....	1,732 93
3,770 75	60 00	.....	3,830 75	.....	732 89
4,831 95	.....	.....	4,831 95	.....	3,944 78
4,550 99	.....	.....	4,550 99	.....	1,226 71
772 30	.....	.....	772 30	.....	180 85
225 07	.....	.....	225 07	.....	10 04
7,327 53	5 00	.....	7,332 53	.....	459 33
162 85	.....	.....	162 85	.....	809 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 72
103 61	.....	.....	103 61	.....	275 44
172,400 79	.....	1,300 00	173,700 79	.....	.....
63 60	.....	125 00	188 60	.....	4,171 40
.....	125 00	.....	125 00	.....	.....
387 06	15 00	.....	402 06	.....	7,953 63
.....	72 83	.....	72 83	.....	13,289 50
403 00	136 75	6 00	545 75	.....	239 45
$202,071 33	$556 23	$2,778 90	$205,406 46	$26 12	$35,982 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					26 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$35 956 42
of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....					1,259 34
					$37 215 76

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

	Balance available Sept. 30, 1894.	Appropriations 1895.	Current expense fund to balance.	Overdraft Sept. 30, 1894.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance available Sept. 30, 1896.
New heating system	.....	.....	$85 07	$85 07	.....	.....
Water supply for fire protection	$2,440 54	.....	.....	.....	$686 49	$1,754 05
State circulating library for the blind	863 99	.....	.....	.....	80 60	783 39
School building	.....	$25,000 00	.....	.....	14,198 35	10,801 65
Land, 26 acres adjoining institution	.....	6,000 00	19 95	.....	6,019 95	.....
Totals	$3,304 53	$31,000 00	$105 02	$85 07	$20,985 39	$13,339 09

Money Received.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THIS INSTITUTION.

Classification.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.
Barn, farm and garden	$384 90	$140 00
Engines and boilers	.....	1 65
Fuel	1 20	.....
Furniture	.....	60 00
House furnishing	3 00	.....
Means of instruction	22 50	5 00
Repairs and renewals	85	.....
Scraps	84 95	125 00
Subsistence	19 25	15 00
Wages and salaries	37 88	72 83
Work department	189 49	136 75
Totals	$744 02	$556 23

Farm and Garden Products.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Articles.	For the Year Ending September 30, 1895.		For the Year Ending September 30, 1896.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	106 lbs.	$5 30	161 lbs.	$3 22
Beets	20 bu.	20 00	.....	.....
Beets	.....	.....	15 doz.	60
Beets	.....	.....	41⅛ bu.	9 87
Blackberries	17 qts.	1 70	38 qts.	3 04
Cabbage	640 no.	32 00	.....	16 00
Carrots	49 bu.	14 70	66 bu.	17 56
Cauliflower	42 no.	2 94	23 no.	2 30
Chicken	.....	.....	233 lbs.	23 30
Corn	117 doz.	9 36	.....	.....
Cucumbers	61 no.	3 05	.....	.....
Cucumbers	.....	.....	55 doz.	3 53
Currants	10 qts.	1 00	16 qts	1 28
Eggs	.....	.....	197⅔ doz.	25 03
Egg plants	3 no.	30	25 no.	1 50
Grapes	96 lbs.	4 80	.....	.....
Ground cherries	94 qts.	9 40	18 qts.	1 80
Hay	10 tons	75 00	6½ tons.	32 50
Lettuce	10 bu	7 50	10¼ bu	5 40
Mangel wurzels	10 tons.	120 00	3½ tons.	42 00
Melons	20 no.	1 00	73 no.	3 65
Milk	61,198 lbs.	611 98	65,570 lbs.	655 70
Onions	.....	.....	5 bu.	4 30
Onions	50 doz.	2 50	.....	.....
Onions	31 pks.	7 75	.....	.....
Parsnips	15½ bu.	11 62	16¾ bu.	13 75
Peas	67 lbs.	2 01	.....	.....
Peas	.....	.....	14½ pks.	2 90
Peppers	31 doz.	3 10	4 doz.	20
Pieplant	305 lbs.	6 10	393 lbs.	7 86
Pickles	.....	.....	3,050 no.	1 92
Pork	.....	.....	250 lbs.	20 00
Radishes	242 doz.	12 10	276 doz.	13 80
Raspberries	.....	.....	40 qts.	3 20
Rutabagas	13 bu.	3 25	.....	.....
Squash	.....	.....	4 doz.	80
Spinach	3 bu.	1 95	.....	.....
Straw	.....	.....	6 tons.	32 00
String beans	86 lbs.	2 58	.....	.....
String beans	.....	.....	20 pks.	1 60
Tomatoes	1,890 lbs.	56 70	2,643 lbs.	39 54
Tomatoes	.....	.....	11 bu.	2 75
Turnips	3 bu.	2 25	2 bu.	48
Vegetable oysters	12 bu	9 60	.....	.....
Vine peaches	80 no.	80	190 no.	1 90
Wood	38 cds.	190 00	.....	.....
Totals	.....	$1,232 34	.....	$995 28